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All letters for publication should be sent to the Editor, and should be accompanied by a return address, and should be sent to the Editor, and should be accompanied by a return address, and should be sent to the Editor, and should be accompanied by a return address.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 13TH 1909.

MEN of all shades of politics in Great Britain will regret the passing away of the Marquis of Ripon, and that regret will be shared to a large extent in the Colonies, for the late statesman's fifty-six years of public service included a term as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Ripon, who has been described by the present Prime Minister as "the last of the Old Guard" of Liberalism, only retired from public life about eight months ago. Born at No. 10, Downing Street, it may be said of him that he was consecrated from his birth to public affairs, and when he bade farewell to his political friends last November at a luncheon at the Eighty Club, he pathetically remarked that it had been his consistent ambition to die in Downing Street. But at the age of eighty-one, he had to relinquish that hope, being as he then said, "too feeble to turn the present occupant out." When he first entered Parliament he was looked upon as "a very dangerous young man" and he retained something of that reputation down to quite a late stage in his career. It is not, however, our purpose to attempt anything like a sketch of the deceased statesman's life, but there are one or two chapters in his lordship's life bearing upon the politics of the East which it is not uninteresting to recall. For four years his lordship was Viceroy of India. He had been the Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, a post which he resigned in 1874, and the surprise of the Grand Lodge was heightened to dismay by the circumstance that he did so without assigning any reason for the step. It soon

transpired, however, that his lordship had joined the Roman Catholic Church, which, as is well known, has condemned Freemasonry and all other oath-bound societies. His reception into the Roman Catholic Church gave rise to much comment in the public journals both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Six years later when Mr. Gladstone nominated the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroy of India there was a great outcry in England against the appointment of a Roman Catholic to that important position, a large meeting being held in Exeter Hall to protest against it. Lord Ripon, however, was duly installed, and remained in India about three years. His lordship excited much diversity of opinion by his policy, which was directed towards extending the rights of natives of India, and, in certain directions, towards limiting the privileges of Europeans, and it has been said of him that there never was a Viceroy so unpopular among Anglo-Indians or so popular among natives.

But it is LORD RIPON'S influence on the Government of Hongkong that we especially desire to recall. If it was not during his régime as Secretary of State for the Colonies that the introduction of the Unofficial element into the Executive Council was allowed, he was the first Secretary to countenance the idea, and his lordship's frank statement in an official dispatch that he should like to see a Municipal Council established in Hongkong, has perhaps, served more than anything else to keep that aspiration alive in the community during the last quarter of a century. It was during Lord Ripon's term of office, and during the Governorship of Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, that an influentially signed petition was sent Home claiming for the inhabitants an effective voice in the management of the Colony's affairs. The petition asked for Unofficial seats in the Executive Council, the free election of Representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council; a Majority in the Council of such elected Representatives; perfect freedom of debate for Official Members, with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions, without being called to account or endangered in their positions by their votes; complete control in the Council over local expenditure; the management of local affairs, and a consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character. Being of opinion that the place and its circumstances were wholly unsuited for self-government and the elective system, Lord Ripon was opposed to adding to the number of Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council without at the same time increasing also the number of Official Members, and the preponderance on the Official side. It was in this dispatch that Lord Ripon laid down that the paid servants of the Government cannot be left free to oppose the Government. "It is a fact not peculiar to the Crown Colony system; it is the essence of administration that the paid supporters or components of a government should either vote for, and when necessary speak for, the settled policy of the Government or else resign their place." His lordship, however, said he could well realize that the addition of a gentleman of high standing and large local experience would be a gain to the Executive Council, and he was prepared to sanction the proposal if the Governor still recommended it after further considering points he proceeded to specify. But the matter was left to be finally settled by the Rt. Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN who became Secretary of State for the Colonies on the failure of the Liberal Party to secure a new lease of power. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN settled the question of additions to the Legislative Council by suggesting that the Officer Commanding the Troops should be a member of the Council, having regard to the fact that, in the absence of the Governor, the General would administer the Government; and in that event one unofficial member could be added. Who this latter should be, and what special interest, if any, he should represent Mr. CHAMBERLAIN left it to the Governor to determine, but he observed that "the Chinese community is the element which is least represented, while it is also far the most numerous," and he would "regard as valuable any step which tended to attach them more closely to the British connection and to increase their practical interest in public affairs." That suggestion was in due course adopted. As regards the introduction of an unofficial element into the Executive Council, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN taking into consideration the fact that there was no Municipal Council in Hongkong, and recognizing that the Colonial Government is discharging Municipal duties, proposed that the Executive Council should in future include two Unofficial members to be selected at the discretion of the Governor. This suggestion

also was in due course given effect. Lord Ripon's hope to see a Municipal Council established in Hongkong has not been fulfilled, and since the Government dealt with the Report of the Sanitary Commission it may be said that the possibility suggested by Lord Ripon of the Sanitary Board being developed into a satisfactory Municipal Council is more remote than ever it was.

The famine in the Kansu province is officially reported to be most acute.

Martin Rangon, chief boatwain on the U.S.S. Buffalo, reports to the police that on Saturday while he was intoxicated he lost or had stolen from him two \$20 gold pieces.

During the twenty-four hours ended at nine o'clock yesterday morning no case of larceny or other offence was reported at the Central Police Station.

Two men who were arrested in connection with the piracy of a fishing junk at Deep Bay two or three weeks ago were yesterday afternoon committed for trial.

A week's notice is given in our advertisement columns by the Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd., of their intention to raise the price of ice to one cent per pound.

The Chinese Commissioner to the Macao delimitation conference was expected to return to Hongkong last night, and it is understood that the deliberations will be commenced immediately.

Mr. Dickson, of Quarry Bay, informs the police that sometime on Saturday a large number of articles were stolen from his kitchen, the total value of which was \$10. He suspects his boy.

It is expected that His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton will be entertained by the local Chinese when he visits Hongkong on the occasion of his leaving to take up his new appointment in the north.

The Typhoon Warning received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at noon yesterday reported a cyclone or typhoon East of Luzon more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

A return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended the 10th July, shows four Chinese cases of plague (one imported from Canton), two of enteric fever (one imported) and a case of puerperal fever.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 11th July, 1909, shows that of non-Chinese there were 449 to the Library and 182 to the Museum, and of Chinese 267 to the former and 2,353 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 715 persons and the Museum by 2,535.

Between one and two hundred Russians. They all derive their livelihood from fishing, and it is confidently affirmed that if the veto placed upon the use of the *Sashimi* net remains in force these people will all have to leave the island. There is therefore a strong probability that the veto will be conditionally revoked.

Messrs. Smith, Bell and Company, of Manila, have been awarded the contract for supplying 40,000 barrels of Portland cement to the Bureau of Supply. A Manila contemporary says that after a test of twenty-eight days by the Bureau of Science of the several brands of cement offered the plan has fallen to Dragon Brand of Hsinphong cement for the coming year. The above firm has lately received the award of the 6,000 barrels of Dragon Brand cement for the Quartermasters Department.

The merits and habits of dogs were lengthily discussed before His Honour the Police Judge in the Summary Court yesterday, and incidentally, the powers of the policeman provoked considerable argument. Many sentences detailing what a policeman should not do were rounded off with "even if he is a policeman." Mr. Holbrow, however, caused a smile to illumine the faces in Court when he remarked, "Even if he is a policeman he must be a human being," and His Honour backed the solicitor up so far as to say, "I hope so."

A highly interesting state of affairs, the *Shanghai Mercury* says, has arisen on account of the abandonment at the last moment of the visit of the American Pacific Squadron to Nanking. It had been arranged that the ships of the squadron were to arrive at Nanking about the 2nd or 3rd inst., and it was generally understood that the sailors would have had ample opportunities of celebrating the "Fourth" on shore. This appealed to certain people with an eye to business in Shanghai, and quite a number proceeded to the Yangtze port mostly with the object of catering to the need of the tars, and a few it is said for the purpose of engaging in gambling. Unfortunately for their hopes of bagging some of the sailors' wages, a transport carrying new crews and a collier ready to coal the vessels were at Shanghai, and to allow of the transference of the men and coaling operations it was resolved not to proceed to Nanking. It is reported that those who had made Nanking their rendezvous were forced to hire premises at enhanced rates, and some it is believed are still waiting there in the vain hope of recouping themselves. In this instance, business keenness seems to have over-reached itself, and if the report be correct that persons with an eye to carrying on gambling were among the crowd the bitter appears to have been bit.

Mr. O. Fenrich, until recently accountant in the Chief Auditor's department of the Siamese Royal Railway Department, who was travelling home by German Mail with Mr. O. Ecker, another Bangkok resident, was missed between Peking and Colombo, and it was concluded that he had fallen overboard.

His Majesty the King has approved of the following decorations conferred upon the recipients by the Emperor of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon—First Class of the Third Division—Messrs. James Acheson, A. H. Harris, J. W. Innocent, J. C. Johnston, F. W. Mace, O. G. Ready, and F. J. Smith. Second Class of the Third Division—Messrs. F. W. Carey and J. H. Maroon. Third Class of the Third Division—Messrs. L. A. Byworth, T. B. J. Eldridge, J. H. May, R. O. Batherford, H. D. Summers, and W. S. Wyles. Fourth Division—Messrs. J. Dalton, W. O. Pegge, and W. H. Williams.

A "PUBLIC SERVANT" DEFINED.

A case of more than ordinary interest has been engaging the attention of Mr. Hazell at the Magistracy for some time. A bailiff's watchman was charged on three charges with accepting bribes from three men, namely, \$3, \$1 and \$1, he being then a public servant. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Locker and Deacon, appeared in support of the prosecution, and Mr. Leo d'Almeida Castro appeared for the defendant.

The case, which came on for hearing last week, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The evidence of the prosecution was to the effect that on the afternoon of the 25th June last the bailiff and two watchmen came to their premises 332, Queen's Road West, second floor, and distrained for rent. The complainants were lodgers on the premises and they insisted upon their right to remove their effects as they owed no money to their immediate landlord, who was the tenant of the floor. Defendant, it was said, asked for the three sums of money mentioned as tea money. The complainants were cross-examined at length by Mr. d'Almeida, who set up the defence (1) that the defendant was not a public servant within the meaning of the Ordinance, (2) that assuming that he was a public servant, on the evidence he did not take the bribes with a view to their influencing his conduct as a public servant, and that as defendant received his salary from the Sultors' Fund Ordinance he did not receive his salary from the revenue of the Government, and therefore could not be considered a public servant, (3) a total denial of the defence.

After hearing the evidence His Worship gave his decision yesterday. He said that before proceeding with the merits of the case he thought he should first state what he considered a good definition of public servant. He had been guided in that opinion by having consulted one who was well versed in such matters and who was a reliable authority. The definition was "one who performs functions of the Crown except military and naval." As the defendant had signed a bond with the Government to ship was bound to decide that the defendant was a public servant within the meaning of the Ordinance. On the merits of the case he came to the conclusion that the evidence was not strong enough to convict, there being several discrepancies in the evidence of the complainants, and he must therefore order his discharge. He emphasized the fact that the landlord had good reason for incurring the expense of the prosecution, as he had reason to believe that on many previous occasions when distraint was made for rent the proceeds of the sale of the furniture and effects never covered the rent due to him.

SIBERIAN PRODUCE.

A correspondent of the *Nyova Vremya* says that exporters are buying grain in Western Siberia for the foreign markets, and that their inquiries through the winter have caused the local grain-market to remain firm, although the harvest there was a very abundant one. It is gathered from the experience obtained in the dairy produce business that the grain export may develop very rapidly, one reason being the strong emigrant movement from Russia into Siberia and the large area of land that the immigrants are bringing under the plough. The correspondent says one needs not be a prophet to predict that to carry the traffic to the sea more railways must be constructed, and the whole railway line between Tien and Koshan will have to be doubled. Of course there is considerable traffic between the northern coast of Siberia, or the Russian territory contiguous thereto, already, and with the fine navigable waterways available the prospect seems promising enough.

WEATHER REPORT

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 12th at 6.00 a.m.—Black Ball hoisted. On the 12th at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen slightly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and fallen at Wanchow. The depression appears to have entered the coast in the vicinity of Kwong-chow-wan. The returns from Indo-China are lacking. The barometer is inclined to fall in the Philippines and pressure would appear to be low over the Pacific to the E. of Luzon. The depression lying in the neighbourhood of Weihaiwei yesterday has moved away to the N.E. Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan. Moderate S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and fresh to strong S. winds along the S. coast of China. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.53 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	fresh, generally, showery.
Formosa Channel	S. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	S. winds, strong.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

RENEWED EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 12th.
There were more earthquakes in Southern France on Saturday. The inhabitants of Marseilles and Toulon were in a state of panic, but the damage done by the shocks was slight.

THE AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET.

LONDON, July 12th.
It is reported from Washington that the Navy Department has tentatively arranged that the first and second divisions of the Pacific Fleet shall cruise in Asiatic waters from August to March.

GERMAN TEA AND COFFEE DUTIES.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Reichstag has decided that the tea and coffee duties shall be enforced on August 1st.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, July 12th.
Lord Kitchener will visit China and Japan before going to Australia. The London "Standard" reports that Lord Kitchener will be appointed to the new post of Chief of the Imperial General Staff to supervise the common organisation of the forces of the Empire.

THE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

LONDON, July 12th.
The French Senate is holding special sittings in order to secure the increase of the artillery from 1,912 to 2,536 guns. Germany has 3,000 guns.

DEATH OF MR. F. W. CUSHMAN.

Washington, July 7th.
Representative Francis W. Cushman, of the State of Washington, died suddenly to-day. [Representative Cushman was one of the cleverest young men in Congress. He was first elected to Congress from Washington in 1898, defeating James Hamilton Lewis. At that time he was only 31 years old. He was a self-made man.]

"GLORIOUS FOURTH" FATALITIES.

Washington, July 7th.
The casualty list of the Fourth of July in the United States as compiled from the published reports of accidents has reached 44 dead and 2,631 injured.

WOMEN'S DARING BALLOON TRIP.

IN FASHIONABLE ATTIRE.
There was an immense gathering of people at St. Cloud recently to witness the ascent of the five balloons, all of which were in the charge of women who are members of the newly-formed Women's Balloon Club of France.

Mme. Sarrouf, the president, and the other aeronauts who were about to ascend were received with great ceremony on the ground. There was a lunch attended by a large portion of fashionable Paris, and after this bouquets were distributed.

One remarkable feature of the occasion was the highly fashionable and elaborate attire which all the aeronauts wore. They were as unadornedly clothed for ballooning as they could possibly be. Costly dresses and immense hats, in the latest fashion were worn by them all, so that when the time came for them to enter the balloon baskets great difficulty was experienced in getting the flowing robes and the gorgeous hats safely between the cordage and other tackle.

The balloons themselves were kept in constant motion by a gusty south-west wind, and at one moment there was almost a panic among the aeronauts as the great bags swayed ominously to and fro. One woman sprang out with a scream of fright, declaring that the balloon would capsize.

It was more than two hours after the appointed time when the order to "let go" was given by the leader, the voyagers having previously embraced each other and their friends two or three times over.

The five balloons shot up into the clouds at last, the passengers waving their handkerchiefs and calling light-hearted messages to the spectators. The wind was blowing steadily, and the balloons were soon lost to sight, passing away in the direction of the German frontier.

TRANSFER OF LICENCE REFUSED.

A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was called for yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy to consider an application from R. H. Whitaker for a licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at No. 1 Queen's Road East under the name of the Victoria Hotel in exchange for and on surrendering the licence now held by him in respect of the Praya East Hotel. Mr. F. A. Hazell presided, and there were also present Mr. F. J. Bodeley (captain superintendent of police), Mr. J. R. Wood, and Mr. C. D. Melbourne.

Mr. Barlow, of Messrs. Golding, Barlow and Morrell, who appeared for the applicant, said that the application was before the Justices on June 25th, when Mr. Hooper was present. Mr. Barlow found that what he then said with respect to Mr. Hooper's appearance was not correct. Mr. Hooper said he had an objection to make but he would make it in private, which was sufficient reason to invalidate the meeting. What he suggested of course was that Mr. Hooper should have made his complaint in public so that Mr. Whitaker would know what he was up against. His client, he held, did not get a proper hearing. If sufficient objection had been properly brought forward and made in public of course his client would have been satisfied. That was the reason why he made this second application and he trusted to getting a fair hearing. There was a slight difference in the form of the application, but that was necessary if he had to petition the Governor. As he said before, one of the reasons for the application was that the traffic had been diverted from the existing premises, which were unsatisfactory on account of the water and mud which gathered on the floors. The general convenience of the public would be met in the new premises and he submitted that the Justices should grant the application. The licencees were entitled to consideration. All licencees of course paid a heavy licence fee and the public also were entitled to consideration. The new premises were more suitable, and unless there was some valid objection he submitted that the Justices should allow the transfer. He believed his client was the only British licencee except the Hongkong Hotel, and while he did not enter into the merits of any particular case his client suggested that other licencees got more facility for moving their licence. The first application was refused and so far as he knew there was no objection except that which Mr. Hooper said he had to bring forward and which he presumed he had brought forward. In conclusion, he pointed out that the traffic had gone to another place and his client was losing money. He hoped, however, to make good in the new premises. He had had the opinion of his customers who are of opinion that the new premises would be more suitable.

The Justices considered their decision in camera, and when Mr. Barlow was called in he was informed that the Justices could not see their way to accede to the application. Their objection was to the locality. They had no objection to the applicant.

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.
PIRATES ARRESTED.
The West Point police made a discovery on Saturday which doubtless resulted in the miscarriage of a projected scheme of piracy and possibly murder in the harbour. Acting on information received, Inspector Robertson despatched a party of police to the house No. 37, Belcher Street, where they arrested seven men, five of whom had knives in their possession. The other two tried to escape. In the house the police came across a complete outfit for carrying out piracy and possibly murder. There were swords, fighting irons, knives and the collection included a packet of pepper, which pirates often carry to throw in the eyes of their victims, gags with which to stop their mouths, and wire with which to tie their quenees together, while there were also chisels with which to open boxes. The information given to the police was that the men contemplated an attack on the *Tai-ping* junk, a large trading junk which carries passengers and general cargo between Taiping and Hongkong. It was known that the boatswain carried a revolver, and it had been arranged that one of the men who knew the boatswain should go on board first and knock him down with an iron and take possession of the firearm. However, the project did not materialise, and the seven men were brought before Mr. Hazell at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of being in unlawful possession of arms. His Worship imposed the maximum penalty, a fine of \$250, or three months' imprisonment.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The str. *Kumero* left Manila on the 11th inst., and is due here to-day.
The C.N. Co. str. *Lian* left Shanghai on the 11th inst., and is due here to-morrow.
The Aperc str. *Gregory* Aperc from Calcutta left Singapore on the 10th instant and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The M.M. str. *Ernest Simons* with the French Mail of the 20th ult., and mails from London of the 19th ultimo, left Singapore on Monday the 12th inst. at 5 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on Monday morning the 19th inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

The F.M. str. *Manchuria* sails from Yokohama on the 12th inst., and is due to arrive at this port on the 23rd inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on the 11th instant, and left again at 2 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she was due to arrive at 7 p.m. yesterday.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Kobe at 3.30 p.m. on the 9th instant, and left again at noon Saturday for Yokohama, where she was due to arrive at 2 p.m. on the 11th inst.

The cargo of silk shipped on board the M.N. str. *Polycar*, which left this port on the 8th ult., was delivered in Lyons on the 10th inst.

Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 709-728.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Pussas Odds: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after the 15th current, the Selling Price of ICE will be INCREASED TO ONE CENT PER POUND.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [957]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES for the following Thirteen Shares numbered 235041, 172961/299, 17358/59, 17719/17721, 191541, and 21937/21938 in the above named Company standing in the name of JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) have been LOST, and should the same not be produced within a fortnight a New Certificate for the same share will be issued in favour of the said JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) and the Original Certificate will be declared by the Company as null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [955]

THE "GILLESPIE-MYERS."

READY "TEMPEROMETER"
("TYPHOON-TELL-TALE")
With or without Barometer attached.
("BARO-TEMPEROMETER")

SHORE AND AFLOAT

Adapted for use in either Hemisphere, with Diagram-Indicator giving exact position of Storm-Centre, with (for Ship use) compass to be steered to avoid same.

This SIMPLE Arrangement, by which the results of all Calculations required FOR LOCATING A TYPHOON AT A GLANCE are afforded, will be found INVARIABLE, to ALL who desire to know the position of the Area liable to Cyclonic Invasion, and who desire to possess a RELIABLE BAROMETER, which may be used by occasional reference to some STANDARD SOURCE. Most Residents in China can have access (say) to the Customs-Instrument, and have their Barometers looked at at beginning of each Typhoon Season. Elaborate and HIGHLY EXPENSIVE Instruments have been devised to effect our present object, but, to most people, they are complicated, even if their cost is not often PROHIBITIVE, but our Instruments, whether "Temperometer" alone, or with Barometer attached ("Baro-Temperometer") are unusually cheap, and equally effective.

The Present Instrument, with all the DATA supplied, besides being CHEAP, can be understood at a glance by an intelligent child Ten years old! THE MEAN REGULAR READINGS, for most prominent places in CHINA, and the CHINA SEA, for EACH Month of the year, are given, as also those for Southern Latitudes. All that is needed is to set the RED-ARROW of "Temperometer" Disc to the Theoretical reading for month, on the FIRST day of that month, after which, nothing more need be done, until the first of the next Month, save to set the NEEDLE to the Reading of the BAROMETER at MOMENT of observation, and then read off, from the Scale on Disc, the OBSERVER'S Distance from the STORM-CENTRE: this got, a glance at diagram on lid of box shows the Exact Position of Centre, with, where required, the course to steer to avoid same.

Nautical Men, on board ship, or otherwise, will at once understand the Working, and VALUE of this handy little Instrument, and to the BOON of being able, at a GLANCE, to find out their approximate position to the TYPHOON, with other valuable information, need not be dwelt on. It is alike a Useful and Elegant Appendix to any Chart-Box, and will be found convenient, even if the more expensive Instrument is possessed.

Prices:—"Temperometer" alone, \$15.00; "Baro-Temperometer," \$35.00. Both silver-mounted, in beautifully lacquered cases.

FOR SALE AT:—
BREWER & Co., Ltd.,
Pedder Street.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [956]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE Steamship.

"YORCK,"
Captain J. Randermann, will leave for the above place on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 A.M.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [5]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godown where they were examined at 9.30 A.M. on SATURDAY, the 17th inst.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [953]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [962]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship.

"ANDALUSIA,"
Captain Block, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY. Any Cargo impeding their discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [954]

GILES'S CHINESE AND ENGLISH

DICTIONARY

New Edition

Enlarged to 1,800 Pages.

THOROUGHLY REVISED.

Fascicule 1. (296 pages) will be ready for delivery in July.

Price to Subscribers \$5.50, payable on delivery of Fascicule 1.

Prospectus and Specimen pages upon application.

KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
[863]

IN THE MATTER of the estate of CARRIE ALVIRA WALTERS MEGIN, otherwise MABEL SHEPHERD, otherwise EMILY LOUISE HALL, late of No. 12, Wyndham Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the wife of HORACE JOHN MEGIN, of the United States Ship "SAMAR" Hospital Steward, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897, made an Order limiting to the 31st day of October, 1909, for sending in Claims against the above estate.

All Creditors and other persons having any Claims against the said estate are hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned on or before the said date.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1909.

OTTO KONG SING,
Solicitor for the Official Administrator,
No. 12, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong. [746]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE issued 10th August, 1883, for 4 Shares numbered 5049/5052 in the above named Company standing in the name of JOAO A. DA LUZ (deceased) of Hongkong, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 22nd instant, a new ScrIP Certificate will be issued in favour of the said JOAO A. DA LUZ (deceased), and no transaction taking place under the said ScrIP Certificate issued 10th August, 1883, will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1909. [940]

CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARES CERTIFICATES.

1. ANTHONY BABINGTON—
Scrip No. 77 51/60 10
78 61/70 10
79 71/80 10
80 81/90 10 40

2. CRESSY EWENS—
Scrip No. 81 151/160 10

3. FUNG SHIU SAT—
Scrip No. 83 182/190 9
84 191/200 10
85 201/210 10 29

4. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT GORDON—
Scrip No. 86 246/255 10

5. ELEANOR SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 87 311/320 10
88 321/330 10
89 341/350 10
90 351/360 10 40

129 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

DUPLICATES of the above CERTIFICATES will be issued on month hence, and the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE, unless produced at the Office of the General Managers within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [918]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

MR. RUDOLPH LEISSING, having retired from our employment, CEASES to Sign our Firm Per Procuration for this Date.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong and China, 1st July, 1909. [946]

NOTICE.

WEDNESDAY next, 14th of July, being the FRENCH NATIONAL FETE, the Consul for France will be pleased to receive at his Official Residence, 13, Peak Road, between 9.30 and 11 A.M., the Members of the French Community, and between 11 and 12.30, British Officials and Officers and his Foreign Coll agents.

Mr. GASTON LIEBERT will also be "At Home" between 4 and 7 P.M. for all residents of Hongkong who may wish to call on that occasion.

The Chancery of the Consulate (Prince's Building) will be Closed all day on the 14th of July.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1909. [948]

NOTICE.

WE WISH to bring to the Notice of the Public that our Firm has for the last twenty years been engaged in the Manufacture of FIRE CRACKERS for Export and that we have Established a reputation for Superior Quality and Moderate Charges.

Messrs. HUNG HING & Co., 17, Yim Tin Street, West, are our Sole Agents in Canton, and anyone wrongfully making use of Our Name will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

SUN LEE & Co.,
Tung Koon District,
Canton, 9th July, 1909. [947]

NOTICE.

THE VALUE of the HONGKONG DOLLAR proclaimed by the Director of the United States Mint for three months to end September 30th, 1909, is 413 in terms of AMERICAN GOLD CURRENCY.

Consular Fees for the quarter ending September 30th, 1909, will be as follows:

Invoice \$ 6.10
Extra Copy of Invoice 2.45
Landing Certificate 6.10
Bill of Health 12.15
Supplemental Bill of Health 6.10

Hongkong Currency only is accepted in payment of fees at this Consulate-General. The Invoice Clerk is forbidden to accept any Chinese Coin whatever, or accept Hongkong Fractional Coin in amounts of over \$2.00 at one time.

STUART J. FULLER,
American Vice Consul-General,
In-Charge,
Hongkong, 9th July, 1909. [944]

FINEST CLASS HOUSE of HAIR IMPORTERS Wants a Competent COMMISSION AGENT to buy all Grades of Chinese Hair in Regular and Large Parcels. Address stating experience and references Z. J. 6759, care of Rudolf Moser, Zurich, Switzerland. [950]

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 2 ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.
Apply to—
F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
33, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

TO LET.

NO. 3, LYNNMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. A Five-Roomed House, with Tennis Court. Thoroughly repaired. Rent Moderate.
Apply to—
X. Y. Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [937]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 6, ICE HOUSE ROAD, NINE ROOMS, Electric Fittings, suitable for Offices or Dwellings. Also GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street.
Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [912]

TO LET.

NO. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, SIX ROOMS. Electric Fittings, Verandahs both sides. Full harbour view.
Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1909. [941]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM, No. 1, Prince's Building, 1st Floor.
ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [911]

TO LET.

ONE DETACHED ROOM, with Separate Entrance and Verandah in Prince's Building, Second Floor.
Apply to—
WM. MEYERINK & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [920]

TO LET.

POPULAR SUMMER RETREAT.
ONE of the BEST HOUSES at Kowloon, the beautiful Summer Resort and Sanatorium, near Foochow, to be let, fully furnished, for the whole season. Apply to Office of this paper for references.
Foochow, 22nd May, 1909. [794]

TO LET.

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Five-Roomed House, Electric Lights and Tennis Court.
"BRANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.
Apply to—
ABERDEON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

NO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE, ALICE FOR SALE, Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FEET. 999 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1909. [96]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 2, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Shelley Street.
The CASTLE, CASTLE ROAD, Furnished for 1 Year.
The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak. Unfurnished from 1st June, 1909.
C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellist, from 1st October, 1909, to 30th June, 1910.
BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.
GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.
FOR SALE.—"TOM CRUISE," at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR SHOP in CHATER ROAD, Hongkong.
Apply to—
T. B. L.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1909. [723]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [818]

TO LET.

"STOWFORD," 12, Bonham Road, and 5 STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.
Apply to—
A. B.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[822]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lay Ting's Godown East Point).
Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.
Apply to—
KAM FOOK,
No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.
1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.
NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yeamat, Area 35,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [908]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES To Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.
No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, at foot of Prince's Building.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road, next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

NO. 14, WYNDHAM STREET, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Yee Sang Ltd., for Tiffin Rooms.
Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & Co.,
Opposite General Post Office,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [871]

BANKS.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP...Sh. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanai, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—
KONIGLICHE SBERBAHNDLUNG (PREUSSISCH) STADTSAHNE Berlin.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO-GESSELLSCHAFT
DRUCKER BANK
S. BIECHRODER
BERLINER HANDELS-GESSELLSCHAFT
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE
ROBERT WARSCHAUER & Co.
MÜNCHEN
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN
Frankfurt a. M.

JACOB S. H. SHERY
NORDEUTSCHER BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg.
SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & Co., Koeln.
BAYERISCHES HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT
DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO-GESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
A. KOEHN,
Manager,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... £1,250,000
PAID-UP ... £625,000
RESERVE FUND ... £250,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months ... 4 per cent.
For 6 months ... 3 3/4 per cent.
For 3 months ... 3 per cent.
EVAN ORMISTON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo, Nagasaki, Kobe, London, Lyons, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Port Arthur, Aomori, Yokohama, Chong Ching.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
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INTIMATIONS

E. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hong Kong, till NOON on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909" that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of Selling, within the Colony (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting and of preparing and dealing in Dress Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in *Government Gazette* as Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [926]

COAL.

BUNKER COAL can now be supplied from the Deep Coals of SARAWAK GOVERNMENT MINES, at Labuan and Brokeston, at Reduced Rates. Large stock always on hand. Apply — SARAWAK GOVERNMENT AGENCY, Labuan. Telegrams: May, Labuan. [939]

SUTTON'S SEEDS
Special Selected Collections
for this Climate.
VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS
IN AIR-TIGHT CASES.
To be obtained from
CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
Telephone 668. 3, Duddell Street. [940]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [948]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEGSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [947]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 88SG. at 85, 87 and 87.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
W. M. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, KING LOOKE STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

A TACK & CO.

FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE.
26, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL.
DEALERS IN
LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
Cameras fitted with
"ZEISS", "GOETZ", "ROSS" & "ALDIS"
Lenses.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
A SPECIALITY.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copal, Cubeb, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

STORY OF THE COTTON TRADE.

HOW IT DEVELOPED IN LANCAIRE.

At a meeting of the British Association of Managers of Textile Works held recently at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, Mr. Richard Steel, of Liverpool, gave a lecture on "The Cotton Market." Mr. W. Blackley, the president of the Association, presided. We are indebted to the *Manchester Guardian* for the following report:

Mr. Steel said we had first to clear our minds about what constituted a market. It was a phrase always in our mouths, and he did not know that we reflected upon what lay behind. As a matter of fact, whenever buyers and sellers met together there necessarily was a market. The term sometimes applied to persons and sometimes to places. If we considered that cotton had been manufactured in India for something like 3,000 years, and had necessarily been bought and sold in India for about that length of time, we must, if we were to pursue the subject with any advantage on that occasion, sweep away the lot of those markets, at any rate temporarily, from consideration, and rivet our attention upon one as far as might be the great cotton-market of Lancashire.

He said Lancashire rather than Liverpool, because the buyers came from all parts of Lancashire, and though certain mechanical parts of the business were conducted in Liverpool, perhaps more than in any other part of the county, it was as a Lancashire market that they must regard it. The cotton-trade of Lancashire so far as it was a big thing began in the early half of the eighteenth century. Cotton had been brought to Lancashire and Liverpool and other parts before that, but in very small quantities. It was almost entirely West India cotton and cotton from Turkey in Asia. In 1771 we began to take a new departure. When some 14 packages of cotton came from the United States to Liverpool. Of these, three bales were from New York, four bags were from Georgia, four from Virginia and Maryland, and three barrels were from North Carolina. For years after that there did not appear to have been any American in the Lancashire markets, which were supplied almost entirely with West India cotton. Later, cotton came from Brazil, but it was inferior to West India cotton.

IN EARLY AMERICAN CONSIGNMENTS. In 1784 eight bags of cotton from America were consigned to Mr. William Rathbone, the predecessor of a much-honoured name. The Customs House authorities apparently did not believe so much cotton could possibly be grown in the United States, and the result was that it was not passed along to be spun into yarn. The reason for the difficulty was that the United States had just acquired their independence and had become a foreign country, and probably the Customs House people suspected that it was West India cotton and if so had no business to be imported into England except in British vessels and from colonial ports. The Americans, however, soon grew more cotton than all the West Indies put together, and from that time the growth of American cotton had been the principal growth that had come to England.

In those days the trade was carried on by dealers, who were the equivalent of the merchants of the present, who bought the cotton by auction in Liverpool and then sold it in Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, and the various centres about which there were spinning and weaving concerns. In 1814 there were more than 100 dealers established in Manchester, so that then it was to a very large extent the cotton market so far as the spinners who spun the article were concerned. In 1829 the conditions entirely changed. There was a large development of the class of men called brokers. The spinners came down and bought the cotton at the brokers' offices, though the present system of buying cotton by auction had not then originated. The Brokers' Association of Liverpool was formed in 1841. It was formed largely with the object of collecting statistics, which it was most important to have, as to the amount of cotton imported and forwarded, and approximately, the quantity of stock actually in Liverpool.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT. The next important incident, Mr. Steel said, was the outbreak of the great War of Secession in America in 1861, which had a most profound influence upon trade in many ways. Lancashire suffered enormously. There was not nearly enough cotton to go round and keep the mills going, and prices went up enormously. The war finished in 1865, but it left consequences behind it, and gave an enormous development to the trade in "future" cotton. If a man sold yarn in the Manchester market he had to be very careful to buy something against it. There was very little spot cotton to buy, and therefore it was a dangerous thing to sell cotton, and so a great stimulus was given to what was almost the origin of the futures business. With the war began very largely the practice of dealing in futures, though business was not conducted as it was now. Cotton was sold without any mark or any particulars whatever; specific lots of cotton were sold, and there was a great development for the requirements of the trade.

A sufficient development was brought about by the provision of a telegraphic wires across the Atlantic. The first message went sent in 1865, but it was some years before anything effective was done. A more elastic system was required, and hence there grew up quite spontaneously the practice of dealing in deliveries. Up to that time what had been dealt with was actual shipments. Dealing in futures met two great requirements or conveniences which fitted it to the trade. There was the convenience of the spinner for covering his sales, and the convenience of the merchant for insuring the price he would get for his stuff. Where the people were well suited rotation was practically inevitable.

PRESENT PROCEDURE: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION. Mr. Steel described in detail the present process of cotton-dealing in force as between the grower, the buyer, and the manufacturer, and the facilities brought about by the establishment of the clearing-house. The clearing-houses, he explained, were not available for cash payments. In that sense of the word they did not pay money to the person the cotton was bought from. They paid it into the Bank of England. A cotton bank had been created, which was simply an accounting department. Money, as he had said, was paid into the Bank of England, and statements were sent in to the cotton bank, which worked out the amount that had to be paid or received.

Having described the constitution of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Mr. Steel, turning to the question of production and consumption, said supply and demand between particular markets was a very important factor, but supply and demand over the whole world was a very much more important one. The result of dealing in futures had been really to bind up all the markets of the world together. Transactions in futures were going on in the markets of Liverpool, New York, New Orleans, Alexandria, Bremen, and Havre, so that what had to be studied now was rather a question of the

consumption and production of the whole world than of individual markets in forming an opinion with regard to supply and demand.

So far as regarded consumption the problem was simple. Nothing was so cheap or useful as cotton for human clothing, and therefore, as the world developed and became more populous and trade penetrated into countries that had not yet developed their resources, more cotton would be consumed. The cause of the present depression did not lie with the consumer. The man who used cotton would go along using it; but it lay in the stocks in the hands of merchants and retail dealers, which were numerous. Almost half the growth was in the shelves and warehouses of merchants and retail dealers, and the question depended upon the policy of those men in reducing and amplifying their stocks.

FULL SUPPLY, WANTED OF RAW MATERIAL. With production the thing was entirely different. He felt that everyone who could grow cotton ought to do so, and bring it here to sell as cheaply as possible. We formerly got cotton from the Isle of Bourbon and the West Indies, but he had superseded it to a large extent. He mentioned the Cotton-growing Association, but nevertheless they had to face the fact that instead of the West Indies being the great source of supply as they were once, they had fallen off to a very small source of supply, because there was something else which they could grow to more advantage. In Brazil, again, cotton cultivation had not extended because of the growth of sugar and coffee. Instead, therefore, of cotton cultivation extending more than in any other part of the world, sugar had been too strong for it. Argentina, again, could grow useful cotton, but cotton could not compete with wheat. Even in the United States, Louisiana still grew a good deal of sugar, and if there was any great disaster to the cotton crop it was quite likely it would go back to sugar again.

Having spoken of the influence of the "boll weevil" upon the cotton crop as a matter to be reckoned with, Mr. Steel, with regard to "bolls," said that he would always be present, and they would watch their proceedings with thorough disgust. But no one in the long run could really influence the course of the cotton market. They might influence it for a short time by a perfectly reckless policy—as was done by Mr. Sully—but almost inevitably the time came when the man who had "bought" or "sold" the market came to grief, and he thoroughly deserved it. Cotton should not be traded by those who had a legitimate use for it, or whose business it was to provide it for those who had a use for it. (Blessed be "Bull" and "Bear" had to be regarded as a sort of "boll weevil" indigenous to all great markets.

PROSPECTS IN NIGERIA. At the close of his address Mr. Steel answered a number of questions. As to the prospects of cotton-growing in Nigeria he believed there were acres of land extremely well adapted for cotton-growing in Nigeria, but he did not feel quite sure that it would go ahead as we could wish. He did not, however, know enough about Nigeria to express an opinion. He was sure that efforts in that direction were very valuable, and we ought to be grateful to those who made them.

COMPETITION OF OTHER CROPS. A member said he thought they must look somewhere else for the falling-off in the supplies of cotton from the West Indies than which Mr. Steel had indicated—that the sugar industry had been fostered to the fullest extent because of the interests of the natives. Was it not rather owing to the lack of organisation, or rather of industry, than to the competition of sugar?

Mr. Steel said he was afraid that was so to some extent, but the competition was very strong, and it would settle down to the production of that which paid best. Answering other questions, he said there was no large business done in options in Liverpool. It was confined to a very few firms, and was unsatisfactory sort of business. He did not think it was possible to do without business in futures. There were, as he had said, six great futures markets, and it was simply impossible to conceive that they would band together to put down futures dealing. The business had come to stay, the markets were based very largely upon it, and it was a convenient mode of dealing.

Mr. W. Boothman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Steel.

USE OF THE BROKER. Mr. R. Lively, in answering the motion, said there was an old saying that every spinner thought there was only one broker in Liverpool, and that he had him. There was a good deal of misunderstanding on the subject of the cotton broker. Anybody who had cotton to buy must know it could not be moved without the brokers. They were as necessary as cloth-merchants or agents or any other distributing body. He knew no firm that did without a broker, and that was sufficient to prove that he could not be done without.

Mr. Heylin supported the resolution, which was passed, and Mr. Steel briefly replied.

THE ANGLO-SIAMOISE TREATY.

STATUS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS. Some discussion has been initiated by the Siam Government with regard to the interpretation of Article 5 of the Anglo-Siamois Treaty of March 10, which, according to that instrument, is to be ratified on or before July 10. The discussion refers, Reuters' Agency learns, to the transfer to Siam of administrative rights over British subjects. Siam holds that Article 5 gives administrative rights over all British subjects, whether registered before the Treaty or not, but the British view is that this provision of the Treaty only applies to newcomers after the conclusion of the Agreement.

It is pointed out with reference to the criticism that the rights of British subjects of non-European descent are not safeguarded that there are many safeguards which do not appear in the Treaty itself, but regarding which undertakings have been entered into between Great Britain and Siam. It may be mentioned that the Siam Government contains the appointment of further judges of British nationality. Further, by the newly-acquired right to hold land, the right of permanent residence which British subjects have now secured, more particularly in the North, where British companies have such important interests, their position is materially improved.

Generally speaking, no new principle is involved in the Treaty, which is really only an extension to the whole of Siam of the provisions of the Chiao-chow Treaty of 1883. It should be borne in mind that all appeals from the Courts of First Instance to the Appeal Court have to be signed by two European Judges. The British Government has fully satisfied itself that the position of British subjects, Asiatic or otherwise, is thoroughly safeguarded by the Treaty.

The non-publication of the Treaty at Bangkok is doubtless due to the desire of the Siam Government not to issue it until after ratification, a communication in that sense having been made to the British Government. It is not anticipated that the discussions above referred to regarding the meaning of Article 5 will delay ratification.

THE JUBILEE OF YOKOHAMA.

The Jubilee of Yokohama was celebrated on Friday and Saturday with great splendour and enthusiasm. The following Ode was composed for the occasion by Surgeon-General Mori (Rintaro), Director of the Army-Surgeon Bureau, at the request of the Yokohama Municipal Council, and was rendered into English verse by Mr. Bruce-Mitford. The Ode was taught in the class rooms of the preliminary and other schools in Yokohama and was sung at the celebration:—

"An Island-Realm is fair Japan,
Whose countless isles in order run,
Studding the sea where radiant shines
The glory of the Rising sun.
And to her deep-set shores from distant climes
Come laden ships, like spliffs of the times.
Fifty years since, where now is reared
Her chiefest gale of golden leaves—
On marshy flats a village weird
Of lowly huts, 'neath whose rush eaves
The lights of evening faintly whisper'd sleep
To toilers probing secrets of the deep.
"Away dim past! Now, thwart the plain
From hill to hill a city lies;
Now from thronged mart and tall exchange
The hum of wealth and commerce flies:
While anchored in the stone grift harbour ride
Vessels untold, in team-dock'd iron pride.
Chiefest of Nippon's ports, all hail!
Through thee 'liss poured a priceless tide
To decorate the Imperial reign—
Treasures whose won treasures worldwide:
To thee, whose voice from East to West doth sound
And to thy growing Fortune be no bound!"

EXHIBITION OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL. There are about 800 exhibits in the collection that has been brought together at the Jubilee Assembly Ground, under the auspices of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. The exhibits are divided into two principal divisions; those illustrative of the period prior to the opening of the Port, and those having reference to the last fifty years. Among the chief exhibits are:—
Picture of the landing of the Portuguese; exhibited by Mr. Sakai.
Pair of *Byobu* (folding screens) belonging to the same picture; exhibited by Mr. Shiga.
Map of the World published in Amsterdam which had found its way to Japan in the Hoei period (20 years ago); exhibited by the Imperial Museum.

Chart on shapoku; exhibited by the Imperial Museum.
Steam boiler brought by Commodore Perry; exhibited by the Imperial Museum.
Jinbaku (a coat worn over armour) and a saddle ring used by Sakuma Shozan; exhibited by Mr. Chikayama.
Oil-painting representing the night attack on the British Legation, "Tokuji," Takamawa Tokyo; exhibited by Mr. Chikayama.
Byobu with a picture of the landing of marines of five different countries; exhibited by Mr. Ishikawa.

Colours bestowed by the Emperor Komei on Shinto-gumi; exhibited by Mr. Ishikawa.
Sabre worn by Commodore Perry; exhibited by Mr. Kishimoto.
Photograph of a copy of the Kanagawa Treaty; exhibited by the Department of Foreign Affairs.
A notice prohibiting violence against foreigners, early days of Meiji.
Various colour prints, showing the restaurants and playrooms used by the foreigners in early post-settlement days.

BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE.

In the course of an article dealing with British commerce in foreign countries, *Modern Business* says: "Two radical alterations in the British Consular system are suggested. One emanates from the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association, whose executive asks that some of its members may be appointed as commercial representatives in foreign countries. The other proposal comes from Mr. A. Ferguson, who, speaking with the authority of an ex-consular officer of this country and as the present representative of Peru in London, urges that whereas Great Britain has a Consular agent appointed by the Foreign Office, it should also possess a gentleman officially charged with the duty of giving every possible encouragement to British trade abroad."

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907
£18,114,624.

Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital ... 687,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds ... 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [908]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF CREEVOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS AN OLD VAT SINCE 1888.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. July to December, 1908. With INDEX. Price £7.50.
Obtain at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1909.

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in these attractive securities. WHAT ARE THESE BONDS? They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable by periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from 240 to 280% or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS. We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous cases, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to 22s. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GILY & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

[693]

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

For Table Use and Mixing with Wines and Spirits.

[607-1]

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. It is the only one that acts on the system. It is the only one that is not harmful. It is the only one that is not expensive. It is the only one that is not difficult to take. It is the only one that is not difficult to find. It is the only one that is not difficult to use. It is the only one that is not difficult to understand. It is the only one that is not difficult to believe. It is the only one that is not difficult to doubt. It is the only one that is not difficult to deny. It is the only one that is not difficult to accept. It is the only one that is not difficult to reject. It is the only one that is not difficult to ignore. It is the only one that is not difficult to overlook. It is the only one that is not difficult to underestimate. It is the only one that is not difficult to overestimate. It is the only one that is not difficult to misjudge. It is the only one that is not difficult to miscalculate. It is the only one that is not difficult to misinterpret. It is the only one that is not difficult to misrepresent. It is the only one that is not difficult to mislead. It is the only one that is not difficult to misinform. It is the only one that is not difficult to misadvise. It is the only one that is not difficult to misguide. It is the only one that is not difficult to misdirect. It is the only one that is not difficult to mislead. It is the only one that is not difficult to misinform. It is the only one that is not difficult to misadvise. It is the only one that is not difficult to misguide. It is the only one that is not difficult to misdirect.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ANDALUSIA, German str., 4,500, Block, 12th July—Singapore 7th July, General—Hamburg-America Line.

ANNU, British str., 1,350, Harris, 11th July—Shanghai 8th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CAMARON, German str., 1,507, Fr. Rohwaldt, 11th July—London 18th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOISIN, German str., 1,020, J. Bruhn, 11th July—Bangkok 5th July, Rice & Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

DAGNY, Norwegian str., 883, Silvesen, 11th July—Tientsin 4th July, Salt—Asgard, Thorson & Co.

DEVATON, German str., 1,507, Fr. Rohwaldt, 11th July—Swatow 10th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

FRUITFUL, Norwegian str., 891, O. Andersen, 10th July—Hohow 9th July, General—Asgard Thorson & Co.

KNIVBERG, German str., 646, Niejahr, 12th July—Haiphong and Hohow 11th July, General—Jensen & Co.

SIGNAL, German str., 940, G. Schlichter, 12th July—Hohow 11th July, Salt and General—Jensen & Co.

TELMON, British str., 2,842, T. H. Collette, 12th July—Liverpool 5th June and Singapore 7th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TITAN, British str., 5,720, E. Day, 11th July—Liverpool & Singapore 26th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

WAKAMATSU, Jap. str., 1,722, U. Sikkawa, 12th July—Wakamatsu 6th July, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

ZAFIRO, British str., 1,625, Rodger, 12th July—Manila 10th July, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

12th July.

Anhui, British str., for Canton.

Borneo, German str., for Kudat.

Choisy, German str., for Bangkok.

Dagony, Norwegian str., for Canton.

Frühling, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.

Hongkong, French str., for Hohow.

DEPARTURES.

12th July.

CAPRI, Italian str., for Singapore.

CHUNSHAN, British str., for Hongkong.

NANCHANG, British str., for Canton.

YEDDO, Swedish str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Brit. str. Camarvon reports: Fresh S.S.W. monsoon from Singapore.

The British str. Anhui reports: Variable winds and weather, heavy rain, squall and overcast weather approaching Hongkong.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 12th.

AMERICAN DOCK—H.M.S. Handy, Haiphong, Vorwarts, Macau, Peking, Butuan, Borneo.

COMMODITY DOCK—H.M.S. Bramble.

TAIKOO DOCK—Mopla Leaf, Hangchow, Chinkiang, Yichow, Tientsin.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE."

Capt. W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th July.

For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong 24th June, 1909. [884]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SEGURA."

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th July.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and Electric Fans in State-rooms. Doctor and stewardess are carried. Fare to London £35.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [885]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRASILE to RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA."

Capt. P. Giorgi, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th inst.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong 3rd July, 1909. [3]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE."

will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [915]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	H. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	Hayes	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 24th inst.
HAVE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 12th Aug.
HAVE, COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd inst.
HAVE, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	Middle of July.
HAVE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 31st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	W. O. Tyers	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 20th Aug.
MARSEILLES, &c. via Ports of CALL	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	Lafont	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 12th inst.
MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	H. Petersen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	K. Homma	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 4th Aug., at D'light
G'NOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	J. Randemann	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 28th inst.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, &c. via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	E. Gurgovich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 30th Aug., at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	MELCHERS & Co.	On 15th inst., at 8 A.M.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	SANDER, WITELSE & Co.	About 27th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	ARNOLD, KARENG & Co.	On 10th Aug.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI J. PAN, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE via JAPAN	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th inst., at 6 P.M.
TACOMA via KURE, SHANGHAI & JAPAN	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	DRAKE & Co., LTD.	On 29th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KURE, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KURE, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via THOR, PORT DARWIN, &c.	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	MELCHERS & Co.	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co	On 21st inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Aug., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept., at Noon.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-day.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	MELCHERS & Co.	About 14th inst.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	SANDER, WITELSE & Co., LD.	On 17th inst., P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at D'light
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 19th inst.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 20th inst.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th inst.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	Quick despatch.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-day, at 2 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	DOUGLAS LAFRAKE & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	DOUGLAS LAFRAKE & Co.	On 16th inst., at 2 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 8 A.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	MELCHERS & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SEMLA	Brit. str.	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

